

TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

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\$1 a Year in Advance

Taney County's Big Strawberries are as Fine as Ever Grew Anywhere on This Earth

A Common Example.

The following clipping was sent to us by one of our correspondents with a request that we print it:

"Some time in January Mr. R. B. Thomas on, farmer, had the misfortune of having his barn and all its contents consisting of a hack-wagon, harness, implements, saddles and feed burned. A subscription list was circulated and the farmers gave of feed and other things, and the merchants of the little town responded liberally.

Now, Mr. Thomasson being a regular patron of a Chicago catalogue house, wrote a letter to them relating the above circumstances and asking them for a donation. Their reply was 'No, we do not help our patrons in that way.'

Brother farmers think of those who helped you to get a start in she world. Was it catalogue houses or was it the home people?

If bad luck overtakes you and you need help, would you ask the catalogue houses? If you did, you would get nothing but a frown. Now brother farmers, spend your money at home, and you will stand a chance of getting it back again. But if you send it to catalogue houses it is lost to you and your county.

You have made catalogue houses rich and they have never done anything for you except sell you goods at a big profit. Now, brother farmers, show me good reason for sending your money off, making any corporation rich, and I will pull off the harness and kick myself for being a farmers' friend.

Now, brother farmers, let us reason together and see what we do when we want something and haven't the money. We go to our home merchant and get it and he waits on us from one to twenty four months for the money, and sometimes the merchant has to go to the bank and borrow money to keep us in supplies.

But when we get some cash, we send and get a catalogue and then we send our money to the catalogue houses and make them rich. I wonder why we don't make our home merchants rich; they help us build our churches, pay our preachers and support our schools, but they haven't the money that the catalogue houses have nor they never will, for we are going to send it to a catalogue house as long as we can get a dollar.

It's not right, and you know it."

President Bush Makes a Statement.

"As soon as we show that the property warrants the expenditure, the Missouri Pacific system will have all the money it needs to rehabilitate it and put it in the front rank of western railroads," says B. F. Bush, new president of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain, in the first interview given out since he assumed control of the big Gould system of roads.

Mr. Bush's statement shows that the old "do nothing" days of Missouri Pacific are over; that the big system has joined the ranks of the progressive that the railroad which stood still while Union Pacific, Rock Island, Santa Fe and other western lines were being rebuilt, is now in turn, to have millions of dollars poured into its roadbed, its rolling stock and, in fact, into all its departments.

Mr. Bush, the new president, is the moving spirit in the upbuilding of the line and it was because of his progressiveness that he was chosen to head the road and lead in the work.

Along with the old outgrown physical equipment, the old outgrown traditions of the system are to go into the discard. The "public be damned" policy is to be reversed and everything possible is to be done to cultivate a good feeling between the road and its patrons. Mr. Bush says:

"The relations existing between a railroad and the people should be most kindly. The prosperity of the railroads depends absolutely on the people, and the prosperity of the people

depends largely upon the railroads. This kindly feeling can only be brought about by fair treatment on each side. If the railroads treat the people fairly, I believe they will, in turn, receive fair treatment from the people. A few of the railroads have adopted a policy of this kind and already some of the feeling against the big transportation system is dying. It is not so bitter as it was three years ago.

The public should have something to say regarding the laws under which the railroads operate. After all, the railroads are created by the public and the public should control their creatures. When the Inter-state Commission was first created and announced certain rules under which railroads should operate, there was a general outcry from railroad officials. To a man they opposed the idea of any public commission "interfering" in their private business. We know now that a railroad is a public, not a private, business. And some of us have concluded that the public has a right to control railroads and other corporations. I see, from newspapers, that James J. Hill, the Great Northern magnate, recently came out for public control; President Mudge of the Rock Island did likewise. President Vail of American Telephone and Telegraph took the very strongest of stands along that line in his recent annual report to his board of directors in which he demanded complete acquiescence in the control of public commissions. All those things go towards making good feeling between the railroads and the people.

"I believe in keeping the public informed of those matters which concern the public; in fact the idea of publicity of corporation affairs will hereafter find an advocate in Missouri Pacific.

"In the matter of expenditures Missouri Pacific is going to get its money's worth. There will be no waste, no matter how many millions of dollars we spend in rebuilding the road. Every cent will be watched, not for the purpose of seeing how little we can spend, but with the idea of getting full value for our money."

Mr. Bush has just finished his first official inspection of the property of which he has charge and his plans for the physical rehabilitation of the road are only in the making. When completed and carried out Missouri Pacific will rank as the equal of any road west of the Mississippi river.

Major, Gordon and Tolerton.

Attorney General Major, in his eager search for something with which to continue the Democratic fight on Jesse A. Tolerton, claims to have discovered that the Game and Fish Commissioner was appointed by the Governor prematurely, the appointment having been made before the Game and Fish law of 1909 became effective. If this should prove a fact the Governor would reappoint Mr. Tolerton, and put Major to the trouble of finding a way to get rid of him. Major and Gordon seem to be greatly worried over the failure of certain Democratic leaders in the legislature to dispossess Mr. Tolerton and suspend the game and fish laws. These two officious State officers should be put on the list of undesirables by those citizens who believe in the protection of game and fish. Their fight on the Commissioner has, every point, indicated personal antagonism more than a desire to perform official duties. Major is acting the part of a persecutor rather than the part of a dignified legal advisor to the State Auditor.

The voters of Missouri will have five proposed amendments to the state constitution to pass judgement on at the general election in 1912, and have six if the capital bond proposition fails to carry next August, for in that event an amendment providing for a new capitol will be submitted. One of the five proposed amendments provides for reducing the minimum school age to five years and abolishing the maximum age.

How To Avoid Replanting Corn

Sure Way to Increase Yields

By J. C. Hackleman, Assistant in Agronomy, Missouri College of Agriculture.

How much of your corn are you going to replant this year? Why not determine now not to do any replanting or planting over, and begin immediately to get the seed ready? To prepare enough seed for fifty acres and have seed that will grow is a task which will not take more than two days now, and it may save many times that amount or even a whole corn crop later.

It is quite generally understood that corn which is gathered in the fall and thrown into the crib in large quantities often has its germ injured and therefore its germinating power much lessened. Even if this treatment does not kill the germ it will injure it, and this means a weak stalk in the field next summer and a nubbin at husking time.

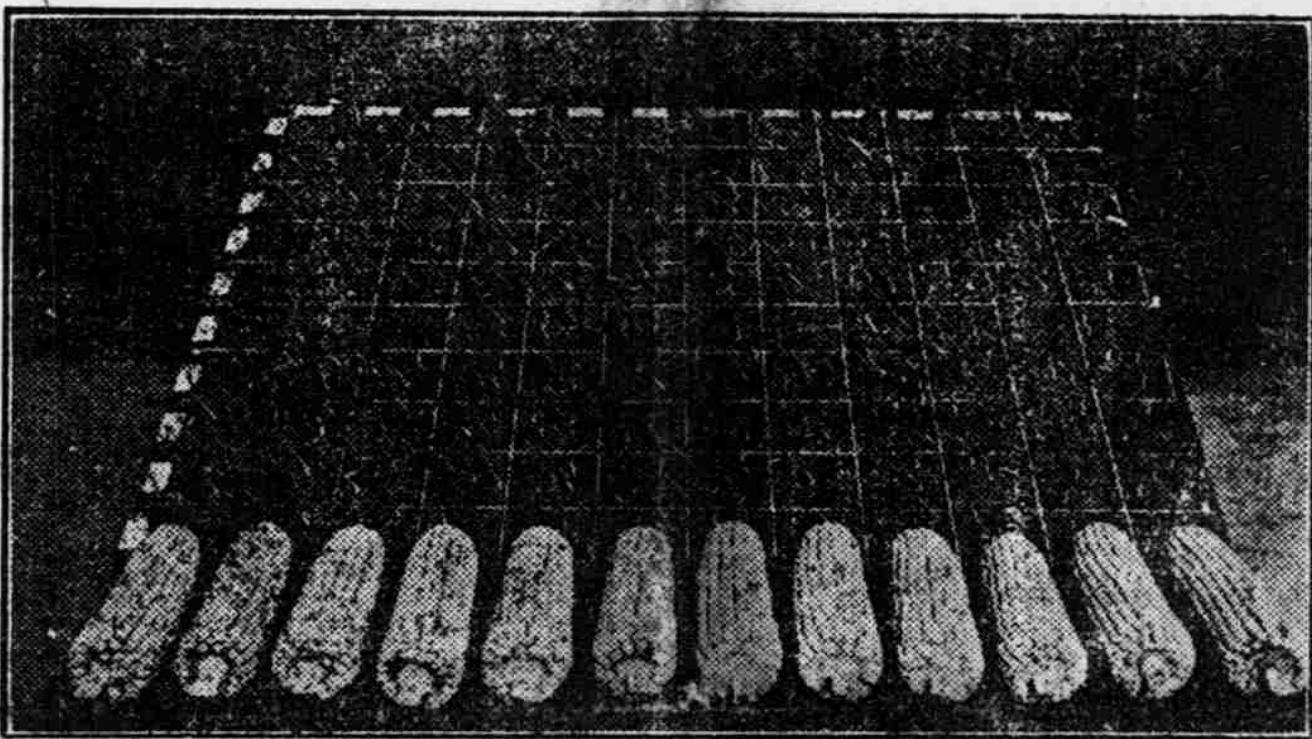
Many farmers claim that they determine the germinating power of an ear of corn at sight by simply examining the germ, but while this is a fair test it is not accurate and often is very misleading. Experiments have proved that corn stored in a heap in a crib and allowed to freeze before becoming thoroughly dry is materially weakened and will often fail to germinate even where the germ has the

weak ears to be readily detected and thrown out.

The germinator may be prepared by making a box two feet by three feet, and three inches deep (old pieces of two by four scantlings make a good outside frame). The box is then filled with sand and holes are bored through the sides or nails driven in the sides about 2 1/2 inches apart and string stretched back and forth across the box. These strings will divide the box into squares into which the kernels are to be placed.

The ears of corn are then laid out, and five or ten kernels, preferably ten, are taken out of ear No. 1 and put down in square No. 1, kernels from ear No. 2 will be in square No. 2, and so on until all the ears are tested or the box is filled. The sand is then wet down, the box placed in a warm room and kept moist until germination is complete, an examination being made daily. It is always best to begin at the left and number from left to right, as in that way no risk is run in getting the ears and their corresponding space mixed.

This process, so simple that it can be performed by any boy twelve years



Germinating Box for testing 120 ears of Corn. (Note the method of tagging the ears.)

appearance of being alive when examined. It is, therefore, evident that the best and most accurate method of determining the actual germinating power of your corn is to use some such germination box as shown in the illustration.

The time required to test enough ears to plant fifty acres has been found to be not over two days, and this time divided among five or six years will scarcely be missed. The test is very simple. By placing a small peg in the butt of the ear and placing the number of the ear on the peg, the record of each ear can be kept accurately and the test will be very valuable, allowing all dead or

old, is of almost untold value to the farmers of the state if they will only place it in operation. It has been estimated that the corn crop of Missouri is cut short by a least 20 per cent by poor seed which this germination test would positively detect.

If this is true—that a 20 per cent loss is sustained each year, and it seems from tests carried on at the experiment station at Columbia this year, that that is a very safe estimate—the value of these little boxes would be almost inestimable. With the acreage in corn that Missouri had last year this germination test would save more than \$25,000,000 for the farmers of the state in a single year.

Supreme Court Judges.

Evidently the Democratic leaders believe that control of the supreme court is a matter of paramount importance to the Democratic party, as they seem determined to prevent Judge Brown from holding the seat to which they tried to re-elect Judge Gantt. In 1912 the people will have an opportunity to determine the political complexion of that court for they will be called upon to elect three judges: one to succeed John Kennish, (Republican) who was elected in 1910 to fill the unexpired of Judge Fox, (Democrat) deceased; one to succeed Chief Justice Leroy Valiant, Democrat; and one to succeed Judge Ferris, (Republican) appointed to succeed Judge Burgess, (Democrat) deceased, whose term will end in January 1, 1913 Judge Lamm having two years to serve after 1912 and Judge Brown eight. Of the six Democratic justices who have been members of the supreme court since 1900 only Judges Graves and Woodson will remain on the bench after January 1, 1913.

Governor Hadley having said said, while in St. Louis lately, that private boxing is not illegal we may now expect a broadside from the Democratic press against him as a friend of boxing gloves, if not of prize fighting. Watch 'em howl.

This is the season of the year when a fishing rod looks like the staff of life.

A Prosperous State.

No part of the country offers better advantages to farmers, stock raisers and dairymen than Missouri. Her agricultural products steadily increase in value and quantity. Her surplus live stock alone brings the state one hundred and fifty millions. Potatoes can be raised in nearly every one of her one hundred and fourteen counties. Her potato crop has increased from four million to five million in a few years. Her wool has doubled in the same time. In nine years beginning with 1900 her surplus poultry products had grown from thirteen millions to forty-five millions of dollars. Her surplus eggs are valued annually at over twenty-two millions. Her fruit in good years is valued at ten millions. The Ozark region, of the southern central part has splendid water power going to waste. Two thirds of the state north of the Missouri river is underlaid with rich deposits of soft coal. The death rate in St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joe is remarkably low. The sanitary conditions in many of the factories in St. Louis are model.—From Colliers Weekly.

Capitol Campaign For June And July.

The months of June and July will witness an interesting campaign in Missouri, devoid of party politics and appealing directly to the pride and business sense of the people. It is to be a campaign in behalf of the adoption

by two thirds of the voters of the state at the special election on the first day of August of the proposition to issue \$3,500,000 in bonds to run thirteen years and to be paid, principal and interest, by a special annual tax levy of two cents on \$100 bonds to run of taxable valuation; three millions of the proceeds of the bonds to be used in the construction of a new capitol three hundred thousand in its equipment and two hundred thousand in purchasing additional grounds to be added to the capitol site and in preparing the site for the structure.

Citizens of Jefferson City are preparing for an educational campaign in behalf of the proposition. If anybody is preparing for any kind of a campaign against it the effort is not publicly known. Citizens here are a unit in behalf of the pending proposition believing that it should be adopted in preference to any other proposition looking to the erection of a new capitol. If the bond issue is approved by two thirds of the voters voting at the special election then an act of the legislature providing for a "State Capitol Commission Board" will become effective. That board will be composed of two Democrats and two Republicans, and will have authority to adopt plans and make contracts for a new capitol, and to acquire for the state "additional premises to be adjoining or adjacent to the state capitol premises now owned and used by the state for said purposes."

In anticipation of the adoption of the pending bond proposition and the going into effect of the act creating this board citizens have secured options on the property to be acquired at figures below actual values, and will thus prevent any demand for exorbitant prices; and the board will have power to condemn any property not thus acquired.

The addition of the property to be thus transferred to the state will make a most eligible, spacious and beautiful capitol park, and will enable the commissioners to locate the new building so far away from the railroad tracks that the smoke and noise which made the site of the old building objectionable will not affect the legislature or the public officials.

There is no opposition anywhere in the state to the pending bond proposition. Its adoption will insure the early erection of a new capitol and the relief of the several departments of the state government from the uncomfortable, unsafe and inconvenient conditions under which officials are now transacting the business of the state. In case the proposition is not approved by the voters in August it will be necessary to expend about \$75,000 on the ruins of the old capitol, restoring it sufficiently to house the departments till a new capitol is eventually erected, and a second proposition, authorized by the legislature, for an issue of \$5,000,000 in bonds for a new capitol, will be submitted at the general election in 1912.

Governor Hadley has a way of reminding intelligent citizens at frequent intervals of the failure of Democratic law makers to provide for an intermediate prison and reformatory where youthful offenders can be confined and prepared for citizenship.

That proposition has been twice rejected by Democratic leaders for strictly partisan reasons. And he also keeps before the people a long list of measures defeated by democrats because proposed by a Republican governor.

Senator Bill Stone would have the president send the army into Mexico at once and force the Mexicans to cease fighting. What the result of such a step would be is one of those things statesmen like Stone do not care to look into.

Uncle Joe Cannon has just celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday. He is too old to be caught in a political trap and to young to retire from public life.

Missouri Fruit Crop Report.

The State Board of Horticulture is in receipt of special reports from practically every county in the state, and from these advices the following summary of conditions regarding the fruit crop up to May 10, is compiled.

Apples. On the whole, there promises to be a good crop of this fruit through the entire state. In the parts of the state where orchards bore heavily last season, there was not a heavy bloom this year. Also, there is universal complaint of a light bloom with the Ben Davis type, and now and then a few other varieties. Jonathan promises especially well almost everywhere. Reports seem to show the best yield in the northeast counties. In the southwest the crop is well distributed although not particularly heavy. It is believed there is enough bloom everywhere to insure as much fruit as the trees should be permitted to bear.

Prospects now are for the largest crop in years.

Peaches. The best prospect for Elberta, the leading commercial peach, is in the northeast counties, but there are no large orchards there. This variety was frozen out in the northwest part of the State during the winter. In the central counties the peach crop will be irregular. In three of the counties, a fair crop of Elbertas is reported, but for the most part the yield will be from seedlings and a few other hardy sorts. In the southwest, but few Elbertas are left. In the south central counties, where the large peach orchards are located, there will be a light crop of Elbertas probably not more than ten percent. The damage was done there by the freeze in March.

Strawberries. From every part of state the reports say there will be from 75 to 100 percent of a crop of strawberries. The cold of May 1st nipped some of the earlier sorts but did not affect the general yield very much, but the season will be a few days later than usual.

Cherries promise well all over the state.

Pears seem to have suffered greatly from the last cold wave as this fruit is reported short from nearly all sections.

However there are many isolated estimates of a 50 per cent crop.

Small fruits other than strawberries, including blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and grapes, on the whole promise well. A good many correspondents report a scarcity of raspberries and there was some little damage done to grapes by the May 1st freeze. On the average grapes will make one-half of a full crop all over the state.

A Fair Deal In School Funds.

Prof. Wm. P. Evans, State Superintendent of schools, has notified the county clerks of the state that he will exercise authority vested in his office to revise and correct erroneous enumerations of children of school age for the apportionment of public school funds; and that, where more money was apportioned and paid last year than a correct enumeration warrants he will ask for the return of the excess. This is a sensible, honest business proposition and shows that the Educational department is in good hands. It has been shown that the enumeration in St. Joseph and in Hannibal were excessive and there is no doubt that some of the other cities and towns and many rural districts returned a larger enumeration than was justified. In any case where the enumeration to be less than it ought to be the Superintendent will increase the apportionment.

Gov Woodrow Wilson says the purpose of the Democratic party is not to upset things. Whatever may be the purpose of that party the inevitable result of placing power in its hands to upset business and create industrial commercial troubles.